

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: **RP-1, KEROSENE**

CAS NUMBER: Mixture

PRODUCT CODE: 2229

SYNONYMS: KEROSENE

MANUFACTURER: Haltermann Products

1201 South Sheldon Road P.O. Box 429

Channelview, TX 77530-0429 USA

TELEPHONE NUMBERS - 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:

Emergency: (281) 457-2768

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

TELEPHONE NUMBERS - GENERAL ASSISTANCE:

General (281) 457-2768

Fax (281) 457-1469

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration*	Exposure Limits / Health Hazards
HYDROTREATED NAPHTHA	8032-32-4	82 - 88 %	PEL (OSHA): 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3, 8 hr. TWA TLV (ACGIH): ND, AEL: ND
NAPHTHA	8032-32-4	12 - 18 %	300 ppm 8-Hour TWA (OSHA/ACGIH)

*Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these values are typical which may vary from time to time.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 NORMAL MATERIAL

FIRE HAZARD: 2 FLASH POINT ABOVE 100 DEG F, NOT EXCEEDING 200 DEG F

REACTIVITY: 0 STABLE

DANGER!

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

MAY BE SEVERELY IRRITATING TO THE SKIN, EYES AND/OR RESPIRATORY TRACT

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, SKIN

May cause skin irritation.

Removes natural oils and fats from skin.

Repeated or prolonged contact may result in drying, reddening, itching, pain, inflammation, cracking and possible secondary infection with tissue damage.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, EYE

Severe burning sensation with temporary irritation and swelling of lids.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INHALATION

Exposure can cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Asphyxiant gas. High concentrations in the immediate area can displace oxygen and can cause central nervous system depression from oxygen deprivation. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INGESTION

Irritates mucous membranes of throat, esophagus and stomach. May cause vomiting. If absorbed, central nervous system depression may occur. Ingestion of aromatic hydrocarbons may cause hematopoietic changes.

TARGET ORGANS

Eye, skin and lungs/respiratory tract.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) EXPOSURE

Extreme overexposure or aspiration into the lungs may cause lung damage or death. Overexposure may cause weakness, headache, nausea, confusion, blurred vision, drowsiness, and other nervous system effects; greater overexposure may cause dizziness, slurred speech, flushed face, unconsciousness, and convulsions.

No adverse effects have been documented in humans as a result of chronic exposure.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

Wash area thoroughly with soap and water.

Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Discard contaminated shoes or leather goods.

EYE

In case of eye contact, flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing.

GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, ensure clear airway and give oxygen.

Keep affected person warm and at rest.

GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis.

If person is conscious and can swallow, give two glasses of water (16 oz.).

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Get immediate medical attention.

If spontaneous vomiting occurs keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Activated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400 ml of water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5 ml/kg, or 350 ml for an average adult.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

Smoke, fumes, oxides of carbon and aldehydes.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use extinguishing media such as foam, dry chemical, and carbon dioxide appropriate for surrounding conditions. Water may be ineffective unless used under favorable conditions by trained fire fighters. Water can be used to cool and protect materials and men, disperse vapors, and flush spills away from exposures.

BASIC FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Approach from upwind side. Avoid breathing smoke, fumes, mist, or vapors. Fire fighters wear protective clothing, and self contained breathing equipment.

Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures.

Flash Point:	110 - 160 F
Autoignition Temperature:	450 F
Flammability Limits in Air, Lower, % by Volume:	1 %
Flammability Limits in Air, Upper, % by Volume:	8 %

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY ACTION

Note: Review fire fighting measures and handling (personnel) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate personal protective equipment during clean-up.

Isolate spill area and keep unnecessary people away.

Eliminate and/or shut off ignition sources and keep ignition sources out of the area.

Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open waterways. Contain with dikes and collect material. Store in chemical waste containers for disposal. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourse or extensive land areas.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

Absorb and/or confine liquid with inert, non-combustible material. Keep spills out of municipal sewers and open waterways. Place waste in a chemical waste container for disposal. Continue to observe precautions for volatile, combustible vapors from absorbed material. Dispose waste products and contaminated materials according to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

7 HANDLING & STORAGE

HANDLING

Keep material away from heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity and open flame. Open container in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep containers closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers when not in use. Empty containers retain material residue. Do not cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat, flame, spark or other sources of ignition.

Use with adequate ventilation. Use spark proof tools. Avoid breathing vapors and skin/eye contact.

STORAGE

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Protect containers against physical damage. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from ignition sources and oxidizing agents. To prevent fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and discharge, ground product transfer system in accordance with National Fire Protection Association guidelines for petroleum products.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General or local exhaust ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures.

EYE PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Eye protection such as face shield or chemical goggles should be worn.

SKIN PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Protective gloves should be worn when any potential exists for skin contact. NBR or neoprene recommended. Sufficient protective clothing to minimize skin exposure. Coveralls with long sleeves if splashing is probable.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Select appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection for organic vapors where necessary to maintain exposures below the exposure limits.

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR AND APPEARANCE

RED COLORED LIQUID WITH A HYDROCARBON ODOR

Boiling Point: 370 - 500 F
Specific Gravity: 0.81 (Water=1)
Melting Point: ND
Percent Volatile: 100
Vapor Pressure: 0.5 - 1 mmHg @ 68 F (20 C)
Vapor Density: 6.2 (Air=1)
Viscosity: ND
Evaporation Rate: ND

Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Octanol/Water Partn: ND
Volatile Organic: ND
Pour Point: ND
pH Value: NA
Bulk Density:
Freezing Point:

Molecular Formula:
Molecular Weight:
Chemical Family:
Odor Threshold: ND

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY/INCOMPATIBILITY

Stable.

Avoid excessive heat, sparks, and flame.

Incompatible with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium, or calcium hypochlorite.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Animal studies have shown that prolonged or repeated inhalation exposures to high concentrations of some petroleum distillates have caused liver tumors in mice and kidney damage and tumors in male rats. However, kidney effects were not seen in similar studies involving female rats, guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Present studies indicate the kidney effects will only occur in male rats. Also human studies do not indicate this peculiar sensitivity for kidney damage and studies reported in 1992 showed that this particular type of rat kidney damage is not useful in predicting a human health hazard. The significance of liver tumors in mice exposed to high doses of chemicals is highly speculative and probably not a good indicator for predicting a potential human carcinogenic hazard.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Kerosene is considered dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bungled, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum re-conditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.

Disposal of waste materials must meet all local, state and federal regulations. Observe precautions for volatile, combustible vapors.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

BILL OF LADING - BULK (DOT)

Kerosene, 3, UN1223, PG III

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste material must be conducted in compliance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

There may be specific regulations at the local, regional or state level that pertain to this material or releases of this material. All known major components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory and/or are otherwise in compliance with TSCA.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Completed On: 01/29/2001

Replaces Sheet Dated: 01/29/2001

Completed By: LMS/George B. Freda, C.H.M.M.